WASHINGTON

Political Washing Day at the Capitol.

Debating the Merits of the New Apportionment.

Sumner's Internal Revenue Bureau Commission and Tax Abolition Bill.

Trumbull's Attack on the Doctrine of Party Spoils.

Fernando Wood's Universal Panacea for the Manifold Ills of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1871. Metion to Adjourn Congress Until the 8th of January-Discussion on the New Apportionment Bill.

aday being fegislative washing day in th House, the usual stir and bustle attending the array of solled linen to be disposed of made the floor quite lively this morning. Under the call of States large number of bilis and resolutions were introduced and referred. A resolution was passed, the Senate concurring, adjourning the House from the 21st of December to the 8th of 1872. Fernando Wood, of New offered a resolution calling for the republican majority of Congress to take measures to provide for the immediate reduction of taxation. to abolish the Internal Revenue Department, to restore the Southern States to equality, and for various other reforms. Upon a vote to suspend the rules it was lost.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, having the Apportionment bill under consideration. The discussion of the details of this bill was very generally participated in by Eastern and Western members, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, putting ais finger in the pie as usual. Many members appear ewhat befogged as to what really consti the basis of apportionment. Some seem to be laboring under the impression that the whole population, including that of the Territories and the District of Columbia, is to be counted, whereas not only is the population therein excluded, but all other male citizens who are excluded from the right of franchise on account of reasons other than those contained in the fourteenth amendment to the con statution. There are nine cases of these exceptions in the different States. It is a question between the larger and smaller States. The former seem to be generally in layor of 280 members, a smaller num-ber, 270, would give Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey and New Hampshire their present repreentation, but would take from some of the larger States. Another question entering largely into the discussion is in regard to the meeting of the Legislatures to redistrict the States under the new apportionment, and in case of no such provision to arrange for an election on a general State ticket. There was much confusion during the discussion, and the Chairman made several attempts to secure order, but failed to make any lasting apression, the members acting more like school boys than dignified law makers. Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, was on the floor to-day, conferring with the Tennessee members. He was greeted with warmth by some of his former lleagues, but from his short stay the atmosphere ally did not seem to agree with him. The absent members are coming in. Mr. Schoffeld, of Pennsylvania, was in his seat to-day for the first me, and was warmly greeted by his friends. proceedings of the House were unimportant, and utile work is to be expected till after the holidays.

pot to announce any policy till after the holidays, hoping that the political fight which has been administration men in the House. In the Senate battle promises to wax very warm indeed, and the republicans are busy fighting each

singularly enough, the administration on the wrong side in both. The fordoce taxation and abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. Sherman opposing its reference to the Finance Committee, of which he is chairman, on the ground that the Senate had no authority under the constitution to originate measures affecting taxa-tion. In his reply Mr. Sumner showed that this was not an original measure for taxation and revenue, such as was contemplated by the organic law, but simply a modification and repeal of exist-ing acts of Congress, and Mr. Thurman went further, and proved that Mr. Clay's Compromise Tariff bill, passed by both Houses, was a sufficient precedent for the reference asked by the Senator from Massachusetts. Any further antagonism would have revealed too plainly at the very entset a determined hostility on the part of the friends of the administration to the measures proposed by the President in regard als opposition. It cannot fail to be remarked, however, that this important bill has fallen into the ids of the Philistines. At the last moment Mr. mner added five cents per gallon to the tax on distilled spirits, making the stamp tax, which is to be in lieu of every other kind of taxan, eighty instead of seventy-five cents per gallon. The officers employed under the reduced system will be only a single collector for each State and Territory, and consequently there will be a great lopping away of the army of omce-holders. This fight was only the prelude to the greater battle which was to come and which is

The readers of the HERALD will remember that senator Trumbuli unsuccessfully endeavored to ob-tain the consent of his party in the republican caulast week to reviving the famous nmittee on Retrenchment. His object was things which are hidden might be brought to the broad light of the open day. Failing in this the determination was to offer the resolution in the Senate; but this morning Senator Conkling took the buil by the horns by asking that body to Military Affairs to inquire into the facts attending the Hodge defalcation and to report what measures are necessary to prevent similar defalcations in the future. General Logan, himself a member of the Military Committee, exposed the extreme weakness of this proposition by showing that if the matter was to be referred to any of the standing committees of the Senate, it ought to go the Finance Committee, as the one which had the closest relations with the Treasury Department. Mr. Frelinghuysen, somewhat inadvertently, per considering the general tenor of his remarks, took the ground that it was useless to inquire in a single fraud when so many defalcations to be investigated. Senator Trumbuli, who to-day acted as the champion of the defunct Committee on Retrenchment, said that for six years the Senate had a committee for making just such investigations as that contemplated by the Senator from New cations, alluding to the Hodge analr, the Norton de-falcation in the New York Post Office, the Stokes and Powell swindle, and, finally, the recently discovered frauds in the Treasury itself. Senator Wilson surprised nobody by taking similar ground, thus deserting the administration and supporting the line of policy to which his colleague is committed. Thus matters went on for a while and developing a good deal of feeling, till Senator Thurman stepped into the breach by suggesting that Sensior Conkling's resolution should be taken up

by the Senate so that the resolution for a Committee on Retrenchment, contemplated by Senator Trumbull, might be substituted for it. This was ne, after which Mr. Trumbull made a very long speech, containing few new points, but which was speech, containing low new points, but which was full of animosity to the corruptions of the iederal government. In the course of his speech he again attacked ex-Collector Murphy's administration of the New York Custom House, referring particularly to the exposure of the cartage business by the Retrenchment Committee last winter and Murphy's reply to a sharp note of the Secretary of the Treasury. that there were men whom it was necessary for him take care of for the good of the party. Mr. Murphy's tenderness for one Lafin was especially commented on. The Senator then went on to dishistory of the government changes in the civil ser vice were of infrequent occurrence. He pointed out that that there were only nine removals during Washington's administration, ten in the administration of the elder Adams, twenty-nine in Jefferson's, with an entire change of party and policy, five in Madison's and two in John Quincy Adams'. Political patronage, he said. was the poison of the civil service. In closing his speech Mr. Trumbull remarked that he had heard nothing in regard to the doings of the present Collector New York, but that if that officer had corrected the abuses of the Custom House it was due to the country that it should be known. Senator Ednunds replied, but before his speech was finished the senate went into executive session, and the usion of the fight was deferred till to-morrow. General Arthur's nomination has not yet come up for confirmation, but this debate and the general tone of the Senate indicate difficulty unless the recalcitrant republicans are allowed to have their own

Champions of Civil Service Reform. The Civil Service Reform agitation continues to arouse the mental activity of aspiring Senators and entatives. Mr. Willard, a member of special committee on the subject, has offered a bill which provides for the appointment of a Commisdoner of the Civil Service, with two Assistant Commissioners, who are to constitute a Board of Exampation, which is to be competitive in of similar character, only differing somewhat in its details. Mr. Trumbull has pending a proposi tion to revive the joint Committee on Retrenchment, enlarging its powers so as to take in the question of civil service reform investigation. All of these matters are straws which indicate that the current is rising in opposition to the pian which, it has already been suggested in these despatches, Mr. Curtis' Commission will submit in their forthcoming report. Nothing will probably excite and inflame hostlity to the administration more than an attempt of the President to carry out any plan of reform in the civil service without asking legislative approval

in the first instance. A practical step was taken to-day towards achieving that intelligent supervision over the several departments and their operations, without which no reform can be made thoroughly effective. It is a curious illustration of the tendency to centraliza tion of control in legislative bodies, to find that several of the House standing committees, which by the rules are charged with very important functions, have for years past allowed their powers to become obsolete and their duties o remain unperformed. The committees referred to are those on expenditures in the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Post Office and Interior Departments, and also that on public buildings. They are charged, according to the rules, with ascertaining whether the department expenditures are justifie by law, whether claims are satisfied on sufficient vouchers, and whether they are paid from funds duly appropriated, whether such funds are disbursed in accordance with law, and what provisions are necessary to provide more effectually for these objects; also to report as to abuses in the matter of public defaications, and further to report from "time to time such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the several departments and the accountability of the offi-cers." They are also to inquire whether any offices have become useless or unnecessary, and to report on the expediency of abolishing them, and further to examine into any necessary reduction or increase of pay, and generally to report what legislation may be necessary to increase efficiency in the departments under their supervision. It can be readily seen that committees carrying out such duties would be very useful and influential. The memory of the oldest Congressman runneth not back, however, to the time when any one of these committees ever did anything.
Representative Lynch, of Maine, whom the

nittee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department, flanked his colleague to-day by introducing a resolution directing the committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Treasury Department. As Mr. Lynch used the words of the House rules in his resolution, except as to ordering special inquiry into the most recent defalca-tions, there was no opportunity by any ruling on the part of the Chair to declare the motion out of order, or in any other way to incite opposition to its passage, Mr. Lynch intends to do the work he proposes in a thorough manner, and from his previous record there is little doubt the promise will be redeemed. In conversation on the subject Mr. Lynch says that there was no hostle intention towards Secretary Boutwell, and that he consulted with that He regards the resolution which passed the House to-day as requiring the committee Treasury transactions, including the Syndicate ne-gotiations. Mr. Lynch is not an admirer of Bout-weil's financial poucy, though having full faith in his integrity and general admininistrative sagnelty. his integrity and general admininistrative sagnoty, if the Maine Representative is allowed to carry out his present intentions the report that will be made is sure to be a valuable and interesting document. The other members of the committee besides Mr. Lynch are Messrs. Sypher, of Louisiana, and J. B. Hay, of Itinois, republicans, and Messrs. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Kendall, of Nevada, democrats.

The Docket Clerk of the House was for an hour or two to-day the busiest man in the country. The number of Congressional eyes turned toward disnumber of Congressional eyes turned toward dis-tant constituencies, while Congressional hands were sending up bills and resolutions for refer-ence only, under the rule, was beyond the average of this buncombe day of the House, General Banks, who had faith-iully been through the Message, introduced for reference to his own Committee on Foreign Affairs the suggested legislation to carry out parts of the Treaty of Washington and to prevent American slave-holding abroad. "Sunset" Cox had a little General Amnesty bill, whose object is not very apparent. Mr. Mercur, of Pennsylvania, presented a bill to break up the spy system of the Internal Revenue Bureau by taking away the olood money now paid to informers. Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, put forth a feather to tickle Senator Schurz, and his own Hibernian constituents also, by proposing a Constitutional amendment opening the Prestdency to brevet Americans, if they can get the electoral votes. Mr. Leonard Myers, who represents the Philadelphia Post office, brought out his little bill to raise the pay of the letter carriers, and intends to "put it through this time sure," and other gentlemen in the House introduced proposed chunks of legislation of as little in the Senate Mr. Morton submitted a concurrent

Bills from the Docket.

resolution providing, in legislative language, that Congress shall finish up by the third week in May, and go home to engineer the Presidential Conven-tion—giving notice thus early, that the members may hurry up their special jobs, and not delay the adjournment. General Logan introduced a bill to legalize the relief measures extended by the War Department to the Chicago sufferers, so that the technical responsibility for an illegal but praiseworthy expenditure of army supplies may be removed from the officers in charge. Mr. Pomsent up a bill to the Secretary's desk to provide for the division and public sale of some unnecessary Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers on them instead of letting them fall into the hands of a ring of speculators on a private bid, as the Interior Department lately proposed.

Education and Labor. The House Committee on Education and Labor meet to-morrow to consider the buls relating to a

national system of education which were offered Messrs. Hoar and Burchard at the session and referred to this commit-It is proposed to provide that hereafter all the proceeds of the public lands shall be devoted to agricultural purposes, forming a fund to be divided among the several States in proportion to increase of efficiency in their several lic school systems. The legal objections hitherto made to any national system of education, either by direct action or supervision, do not, it is claimed, at encouraging education through effective common schools, organized by theseveral States. Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, offered a bill to-day for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor, which was referred to this committee. The proposition covers a favorite idea of the labor reform party and its leaders. There is a strong probability that some measure will be adopted, if only on the principle of throwing a tub to the whale. Republican politicians are becoming anxious over the evident growth of the labor agitation; and the passage Mr. Hoar's bill for the appointment a commission of investigation into the condition of the wages, class &c., is likely to become a party measure before the session grows old. At the same time it is evident that there is a great opportunity for jobs in this species of legislation, and every movement for the alienage of the public lands will be jealously watched by the friends of purity in the administration of the government. ension of the Writ of Habens Corpus in

Jackson County, Florida. The President has determined to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in Jackson county, Florida, and his proclamation to that effect is expected to-morrow after the Cabinet adjourns. This determination has been pending for some time, but its execution has been delayed by the assembling of Congress and the preparation of the Message. Jackson county has about fourteen thousand inhabitants, and rejoices in a record of 179 unpunished murders since Andrew Johnson announced that peace and good order reigned in all the porders of the United States. Representative Horace Maynard, Chairman of the sub-Ku Klux Committee, to which Florida was assigned for investigation, submitted his report to Senator Scott two weeks ago, and the latter laid it before the President, with the remark that it offered stronger grounds for Executive action than were ever presented in South Carolina. The President thinks so too, and hence to-morrow's proclamation, which Mr. Akerman is to have ready for the Cabinet. Calhoun county may be included in the proclamation as it is a hiding place for the Jackson county bushwackers.

Minister Schenck and the Emma Mine. been divulged in a way that is far from complimentary either to American diplomacy or American Senatorial dignity. Minister Schenck's compensation for allowing his name to be advertised in the English journals as a director of the company was, it is said, \$200,000, and Senator Chandler had a plum of half a nillion of dollars in the speculation. Bissel, Momt, Waddington and Hughes, who engineered the job abroad and have just got here since their return from Europe, expected to make immense sums of the transaction. These men are well known Western stock speculators, and their connection with the Emma Mine business is no honor either to Minister Schenck or Senator Chandler, independently of the considerations in regard to the profits these men expected to make by their association with the adventurers.

The Asylum for Disabled Volunteers. The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers held a meeting this evening at the office of the Surgeon General, at which Press dent Grant presided. There were also present General Martindale, Messrs. Gunckel, of Onio; Osborn, of Chicago; Smythe, of Concord, N. H.: Wolcott, of Milwaukee, and General Butler. The meeting adlourned without the transaction of any business until to-morrow afternoon.

Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations to

The President sent the following nominations to the Senare to-day:—

Thomas T. Prentiss, of Vermont, Coasni at Mahé Seychelle Islands; N. H. Rawlings, of Arkansas, Register of Land Office at Camden, Arkansas, Register of Land Office at Camden, Arkansas, Alfred E. Shannon, of Nevada, Register of Land Office at Austin, Nevada; John L. Rout, of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Oriando T. Letcher, Postmaster at Brran, Ohio; J. W. McCullough, Postmaster at Washington, Ga.; Francis A. Thumway, Postmaster at West Killingly, Conn.; John R. McBride, Superintendent of United States Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho; William D. Hughes, Clerk, Boise City, Idaho; Charles A. Martine, Assayer, Boise City, Idaho; Robert P. Andrews, Melter and Refiner, Branch Mint at Cafion City, Nevada; Shelah Waters, Assessor of Internal

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioner of Agriculture; Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Consuls—David M. Armstrong, of New York, as Consul General at Rome; James L. Graham, Jr., of New York, at Florence; Matthew McDougal, of New York, at Dundee; Josiah M. Lucas, of Illinois, at Chee Foo.

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OOLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Jacob Frick, of Tenth district of Pennsylvania;
A. H. Walits, of Fifth New Jersey; Irving Todd, of Second Minnesota; George A. King for Nevrda.

Miscellaneous.

Charles Chesley to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Frederick Drew to be Collector of Customs for district of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; George A. Edes to be Collector of Customs for Alaska Territory; Edward La Favour to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Detroit; Eugene A. Fiske, of Merchandise at Detroit; Eugene C. Bares, to be United States Attorney for Utah; Edward R. Roe, to be Marshal for the Southern district of Illinois; Joseph W. Fisher, to be Chief Justice of the Surveys Court of Wyombor; Janes M. Keerne.

william McMichael, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States; George C. Bates, to be United States Attorney for Utah; Edward R. Roe, to be Marshai for the Southern district of Illinois; Joseph W. Fisher, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; James M. Kearas, to be Marshai for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; James Neville, to be United States Attorney for Nebraska; George Andrews, to be Attorney for Nebraska; George Andrews, to be Attorney for the Eastern district of Tennessee; William Spense, to be Marshai for the Middle district of Tennessee; David R. Johnson, Jr., to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Lewis H. Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia. The nomination of Walter R. Irwin, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office in Utah, was withdrawn.

POSTMASTERS.

Emerson A. Hough, at Collinsville Conn.: William J. Stuart, at Norfolk, Mass.; Frederick E. Lester, at Charlotte, Mich.; Charles W. Goddard, at Portland, Me.: Clinton Spencer, at Ypsilanti, Mich.; Samuel Somers, at Teoumseh, Mich; Wm. Wallace, at Battle Creek, Mich.; Alfred C. Van Tine, at Sandusky, Ohio; Hiram Rose, at Norwaik, Ohio; C. C. Eiwell, at Kent, Ohio; J. M. Lewis, at Barnes-ville, Ohio; Obadiah Slemmons, at Cadiz, Ohio; J. Hopkins Taylor, at Bozeman, Montana; James K. Dawes, at Easton, Pa.; Lee L. Hyde, at Dunkirk, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, at West Point, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, at West Point, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, at West Point, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, at West Point, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, at West Point, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, at West Point, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, at West Point, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, at West Point, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, at West Point, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche, R. Changhag, M. J.; David S. Bringle, at Salabury, N. C.; Albert F. Phillips, at Kokomo, Ind.; Joshua D. Treat, at Elko,

dential Election.

A committee, consisting of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, the President of the National Councii; ex-Governor William A. Neweil, of New Jersey, the Chairman of the Executive Committee; William V. Alexander, the Treasurer, and Thomas G. Baker, of New York, Sec-retary of the Union League of America, nad a conference to-day with the Congressional Republican Committee and members of the Repub-lican National Committee, to lay out the work of the coming Presidential campaign. The interview was considered private, but enough was learned to indicate a vigorous and active campaign. Expenses of the Tribunal Arbitration Under

the Treaty of Washington, Secretary Fish, in a letter to ueheral Banks, dated 9th of December, invites his attention to the neces-sity of an early appropriation to meet the expenses of the tribunal of arbitration under the Treaty of Washington, taking into consideration the compensation of the arbitrator, agent and counsel on the part of the United States, the half part of the compensations of the arbitrators appointed by the respective governments of Italy, Switzerland and Brazil, and the necessary inci-

dental expenses attending the prosecution of the claims of the United States, including the taking of evidence not only in Great Britain and the United States but also in other countries still more remote from the seat of the tribunal. It appears to the Secretary that the sum of \$250,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, or so much thereof as may be requisite for the above object, will be required. He says he shall be happy to submit to the Committee on Poreign Affairs full explanations and details as to the amount and contemplated application of the appropriation called for and also make further communications in regard to other apporpriations necessary to carry into enect the other provisions of the Treaty of Washington. General Banks introduced to-day a bill to carry the Secretary's recommendation into effect.

The Vienna Exposition Internationale.

The Vienna Exposition Internationale. The Secretary of State has transmitted to Con gress the correspondence between Baron Lederer and himself, relating to an international exposition of agriculture. industry and the fine arts, to be held at Vienna in the spring of 1873. The Baron asks at Vienna in the spring of 1873. The Baron asks
the Secretary to bring his plan to the notice of the
proper authorities, requesting them to contribute
to the success of the enterprise, which is
calculated to develope commerce and industrial relations between this country and
Austria. The Secretary replied that in absence of
any authority vested in the Executive to decide
upon the invitation he had submitted the subject to
the consideration of Congress, and would cheerfully
commend the fair to the people of the United
States and give publicity to the armangements which
may be made with regard to the armansion of specimens when advised of them, and of the precise
times at which the different proceedings are to be
adopted for receiving such admissions.

Tax Paid by State Court Judges.

Tax Paid by State Court Judges. The Comptroller of the Treasury, B. W. Taylor has written the following letter to Commiss

Internal Revenue Douglas:-Internal Revenue Douglas:—

SIB—In my letter of the 23d of August last you were advised that upon consultation with the Secretary it had been decided not to take any final action at that time in relation to refunding income tax paid by State officers. I have now to say that upon further consultation with the Secretary as well as with yourself it has been decided to refund the tax baid by judges of State Courts on the salaries received by them from their respectives state Treasurers. You may therefore transmit to the Fifth Auditor the proper proofs to enable him to report the amount due to each judge on the basis above stated. This action conforms to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of buy so. Buffington, beyond which the department does not feel authorized to go.

The returns to the Bureau of Statistics from Eastport, Me., for the quarter ended September 30, 1871, and the arrival at their part of the Conservation.

port, Me., for the guarter ended September 30, 1871, snow the arrival at that port of 6,201 emmigrants from the British provinces, 2,778 being from New Brunswick, 2,315 from Nova Scotia, and 1,078 from Prince Edward's Island. Of these emigrants 2,524 were adult males 233 of whom are received as the were adult males, 233 of whom are reported as ship carpenters and remainder as farmers and farm laborers. The same returns indicate that there also arrived 4,089 passengers, citizens of British prov-inces, who had intimated their intention to return. Testimonial by American Friends to Baron Gerolt.

Baron Gerolt, in a private letter to a friend, says he is enjoying himself hunting on his estates on the Rhine. Before his departure from the United States friends in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston subscribed \$3,000 no order to present him with a testimonial. This has just been finished by a jew lier of Philadelphia. It is an epergne or table centre piece, highly ornamented with the united arms of the United States and Prussia, illustrative of the friendship between the two countries. It has the ioliowing inscription:—"Baron Gerolt, the faithful representative, whose private character and friendship for the United States command the respect of the American people."

The Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with a request, has sent to the Senate all the reports in

Resignation of the Consul at Osaka. Colonel T. Scott Stewart has tendered his resignation as Consul at Osaka and Kioga, Japan, to take effect on January 1, to accept the Vice Presidency of the Grant Locomotive works, at Paterson, N. J. Texas Contested Election Cases.

The Election Committee had a long consultation o-day over the Texas contested election cases. They adjourned, however, we hout any conclusion

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 11, 1871. Mr. SUMNEB, (rep.) of Mass., asked to be relieved from the position of chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and no objection being made he was so relieved.

THE DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. SUNNER presented five petitions for the repeal of the duty on salt. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Also a petition of colored citizens of Rhode Island for the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, Several other Senators presented petitions for the repeal of

the duty on salt, which were referred to the Comm Finance.

Mr. FERTON, (rep.) of N. Y., and others presented many petitions against the manufacture of stamped envelopes by

Mr. Fenton also presented the petition of 500 members of the Anti-Income TAX.

Mr. Fenton also presented the petition of 500 members of the Anti-Income Tax Association in the city of New York and others, among whom he recognized many of the prominent business men and merchants of New York, asking the receal of the law, to take effect on the lat of January, 1872. The petition, he said, was properly authenticated by the retary of the association.

Mr. Moston

The petition, he said, was properly authenticated by the secretary of the association.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., presented a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May, 1872. Laid over.

WINTED STATES COURT RECORDS DESTROTED BY FIRE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a bill to restore the records of the United States Courts in the Northern District of Illinous. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

This bill authorizes the Judges of the United States Courts in Chicago to direct such steps to be taken as they may deem advisable to restore the records and files destroyed by fire, and to employ the Clerks of the Courts and the United States Aitorney for such purpose, at a compensation not exceeding \$12,000 for clerks and \$6,000 for attorneys.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill for the relief of the United States Marshal of that district. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Altorney for such purpose, at a compensation not exceeding \$12,000 for cierks and \$6,000 for attorneys.

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THE GENERAL AMNETT BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (rep.) of S. G., from the Committee on Disabilities, reported the House General Amnesty bill and recon mended its passage.

BILL TO REDUCE TAXATION.

Mr. SUMMER introduced a bill to reduce internal taxes and to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and asked to have it referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHEMMAN, (rep.) of Obio, expressed a doubt as to the power of the Senate to originate a bill of this character—a bill for the purpose of raising revenue.

Mr. SUMNER said he was not antious to entarge the jurisdiction of the Senate at the expense of the House, but claimed that the Senate had always had power to originate revenue, but a bill to reduce taxes, and surely the Senate revenue, but a bill to reduce taxes, and surely the Senate revenue, but a bill to reduce taxes, and surely the Senate revenue, but a bill to reduce taxes, and surely the Senate revenue, but a bill to reduce taxes, and surely the Senate revenue, but a bill to reduce taxes, and surely the Senate revenue, is to eighty cents.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the increase was only apparent, not real; it was merely a bringing together of the existing taxes on spirits.

Atter further discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the text of Mr. Summer's bill:—

Be it enacted, &c., That all internal taxes and duties, except from the sale and use of stamps, shall be abolished on and after the first day of July next, and the stamp duty on apprix a shall be increased to eighty cents a gallon challed after the first day of July next, and the stamp duty on assessed on a model of the second private of the Action of the Second o

Bureaus.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury may employ the Secret Se vice division of the Treasury Department in the Justice all who violate the provisions of the internal Revenue laws.

SEC. 8. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

SEC. 8 That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill in relation to the transportation of goods in boad through certain ports in Texas. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also a bill for deepening the Nt. Clair Flats Canal sixteen feet. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. POWROY, (rep.) of Kanass, introduced a bill for the sale of the Kanass indian Lands and for other purposes.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nevada, introduced a bill for the irrigation of the Bear River Valley in Utab. Referred to the Committee on Dublic Lands.

Bills were introduced: that referred as follows!—

By Mr. SHERMAM—Making the salaries of the Register and the Second Comptroller of the Treasury the same as the salary now paid to the First Comptroller.

By Mr. PATERSON, (rep.) of N. H., relating to the Reform School of the District of Columbis, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell that portion of the Government Farm own in pagessing of the Treasure feerom School, and to purchase another site to be selected by him and said trustees, upon which a Reform School building shall be erected; and appropriating \$100.004 for gaid purchase and building. The bill site ominities) regulates commitment to said school and its organization and management.

The bill also minutely regulates commitments to sain such and appropriating \$100.000 justs commitments to sain such and its organization and management.

CONTUNACIONE CONGRESSIONAL WITNESSES.
By Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Penn., relating to witnesses and to proceedings before Congressional committees. The bill compowers the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and the chairman of any committee of either House, to administer oaths or all managements to witnesses in any minister oaths or all managements.

case under their examination; unless a refusal to answer any partinent question or to produce papers upon any matter uniter uniter inquiry a malermanor, punishable by a fine of figure inquiry a malermanor, punishable by a fine of figure inquiry a malermanor, punishable by a fine of figure inquiry a malermanor. The month to twelve months; provides that no witness shall be privileged to refuse to produce a paper on the ground that he would thereby criminate himself; providing further that no testimony given by any witness paper on the ground that he would thereby criminate himself; providing further that no testimony given with the sum of court of justice except in a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony; makes the riving of faise testimony efforce a committee punishable as for perjury by the United States Courts of the District of Columbia, and provides for bringing contunacious wilnesses before Congress by attachment to be served by sergeants-al-arms.

By Mr. Canpenyter (rep.) of Win.—Giving construction to the act of Congress granting lands to the State of Wisconsin, to add in building a railread. It allows the West Wisconsin, to add in building a railread. It allows the West Wisconsin, to add in building a railread. It allows the West Wisconsin, and emitty limits(f) of the St. Groiz Branch Road.

By Mr. Ramsaw (rep.) of Minn.—To est abiliable Territory of Ojibway, and provide a temporary government therefor. The proposed new Territory lies between the forty-sixth and forty-inith paralleis, interest and profit exceed the refunding of taxes on dividends, interest and profit exceed the sedded to the surplus of the corporations named in section 15 of the sect of July 1.1870, during the last five months of the year 1870.

By Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill.—A joint resolution authorizations.

act of July 4. 1879, during the last five months of the year 1870.

By Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of III.—A joint resolution authorizing the issue of food, blankets, &c., by the Secretary of War to the Chicago sufferers. Tabled.

By Mr. BOREMAN, (rep.) of W. Va.—Providing for the erection of a government building in Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to take up his resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what segislation is necessary to prevent in the future cases of defaleation similar to that of Paymaster Hodge.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected, and suggested that the case of Hodge bad better be left to swalt action upon his (Trumbull's) concurrent resolution for the appointment of a select committee on retrenchment and civil service reform.

Mr. CONKLING said he preferred to urge the passage of his own resolution. Mr. Wilson (rep.) of Mass., favored Mr. Trumbull's pro-

position.

Mr. TRUMBULL, also thought it unnecessary to press Mr.
Conkling's resolution when there was another one of so
much broader scope and covering the same subject before Conking's resonance and covering the same successful the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER (rep.) of Mich., said that the committee proposed by Mr. Trumbull would be a good one if the members of it could be made omniscient, but he had observed that such men were never sent to the Senate. (Laughter.)

Mr. FRELINGHUVERN, (rep.) of N. J., said that the investigation contemplated by Mr. Conkiling's resolution could vestigation contemplated by Mr. Conkiling's resolution could

(Laughter.)

Mr. PERLINGTUVERN, (rep.) of N. J., said that the investigation contemplated by Mr. Conkilng's resolution could not be made by the committee proposed by Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. SCHURZ, (rep.) of Mo. said that that committee, or one like it, had existed for several years, and had examined cases of fraud and defalcation very successfully.

Mr. LogAr argued that the Committee on Finance and not the Committee on Military Affairs ought to be directed to investigate the Hodge case.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to substitute his resolution for Mr. Conkling's, and read from the report of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment on the Abuses in the New York Custom House to show the necessity for the revival of the committee. That report showed that the salaries of the supernumerary weighers alone amounted to \$87,000 a year; that by the warehousing system in use importers were robbed of immense sums annually, and that a great many other kinds of piunosring were going on in the name of the government. It was generally believed throughout the country that the patronage of the government was used for mere partiann purposes, and the time had come when two presonal purposes, and the time had come when two presonal purposes, and the time had come when the converted the patronage of the government was used for mere partiann purposes, and the time had come when it were constructed in the patronage of the supernment was used for mere partiann furnity of the child of the contribution, the patronage of the truth. In olden times removals from subcordinate government offices were of rare occurrence. There were only nine removals during the eight years of Washington's administration, and only ten during that of the didr Adams. Even Jefferson, who, when he came into other control and proposes, and integrity, and not for mere partisan reasum. Jackson, however, made a great many removals and integrity and integrity, and not for mere partisan reasum. Jackson, however, made a great many removals and integrity and integrity, and not for mere par

partitian reasula. Jackson, however, made a great many removals and introduced.

THE SPOLLS DOCTRINE, which has ever since been poisoning the purity of the civil service. Party organization was necessary and proper, and and when a party tame into power it ought of course to select for all offices requiring the exercise of discretion persons in harmony with itself; but when it came to filling the subordinate and merely ministerial offices the question should not be about mere party connections, but about their fitness to perform the duties of the offices and their integrity. He (Mr. Trumbull) did not believe in using the patronage and power of the government for the purpose of prepetuating party rule, but for the purpose of promoting the measures best for the interests of the whole country, and, therefore, he was in favor of filling the subordinate government offices with the most upright and capable men who could be found to take them, instead of with mere partisans. Of late years, however, appointment to office under the government had become not merely a party matter, but, in a great many instances,

become not merely a party matter, but, in a great many instances,

A PERSONAL SATTER.

Every Senator knew that the principal grounds upon which office was sought or obtained now, were that the applicant was poor, or unwell, or had been unfortunate in business and wanted the government to give him an office by which he could retrieve his fortunes, or eise upon the ground that he had been very influential at some election. In this connection Mr. Trumbull read an extract from the testimony of a winess named Horton, examined by the Committee on Retronchment, who, on being asked what influence had obtained for him his position in the New York Custom House, réplied that it was his own political status. Now, said Mr. Trumbull, I want the committee for the purpose of following up the investigations that have been made in regard to this question of the use of patronage. I want a reform and a substantial reform of the civil service. I believe it would be a long step towards a reform to pass a law

DISCONNECTING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WITH APPOINT—MENTS.

a long step towards a reiorm to pass a law Disconnecting Markers to office, and I introduced a bill sometime ago to that effect. If that were a law so that no man should be appointed to any office who had obtained a recommendation from any member of Congress it would have a very salutary effect, not only upon applicants for office, but upon members of Congress cannot be maintained when they have to put themselves under obtigations for the appointment of their friends to office, and the independence of heads of departments cannot be maintained when they have to be the shalled by members under obtigations for the appointment of their friends to office, and the independence of heads of departments cannot be maintained when they are liable to be assalled by members unless they show them favors in the way of appointments to office. It is no unusual thing, even in this body, for appointment to the major the even in this office, and the promoter of the public service in the major of the public service in the public service in the public service in the late exposures in New York have awakened a public sealment on this subject throughout the nation; but how was it possible for Tammany to perpetratione frands? It never would have been possible except upon this principle of

upon this principle of

PARTISANSHIP IN OFFICIAL POSITIONS.

Do you suppose that the men who have been arrested for robbing the people of New York of so many millions of dollars have not those millions? I doubt not they have a

De you suppose that the men who have been arrested for robbing the people of New York of so many millions of dollars have got those millions? I doubt not they have a considerable portion, but I believe that they have had to spend many of those millions to keep themselves in power year after year. The money has been paid to persons with political "influence," paid for the packing of conventions and the carrying of elections by ballot stuffing. Let us separate the federal government from any such use of its patronage. Let us have

A HIGHER STATE OF MORALS AMONG ITS OFFICIALS.

Let us clevate both official integrity and public authority by insisting that the public patronage of the country shall no more be used for mere selish and partition the, and with the government as purified republican institutions may be continued; but unless we can have purify in the administration of the government the prediction of Mr. Clay that the rapuble would go down in a despoid may work that the republic would go down in a despoid more work that the republic and the property of the folled.

Mr. EDNEVINS, rep.) of Vt., thought Mr. Trumbull had taken a great deal of pains to demonstrate what all were agreed upon, namely, that corruption is a very bad thing, and that we Vork Cusom for the demonstrate mot the service but when the committee of the service but when the service but what is the wisest and most effective way of doing it. There were difficulties in the way. The Senator from Illinois Mr. Trumbull but are incommented severely upon the answer of the witness Horton, in the New York Custom House investigation, that he owed his position to his political status; but if any one should ask the Senator himself (Mr. Trumbull) to what he coved his position in the Senate he would have to make the same answer, and so would every Senator had member of the House. They all owed their positions to their political status, and it had been attained by some service done their party. The Senator had said that he did object to certain important off

cessors.

At three o'cock Mr. Edmunds gave way for a motion to go into executive session, which was carried, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1871. BILLS REPERRED.

introduced and referred as follows:— By Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me.—In regard to the discharg of poor convicts. Also, to amend the acts in relation to the removal of a cause from a State to the United States Court. Also regulating the compensation of criers in the United states Court.

By Mr. Lynch, (rep.) of Me.—To authorize the remission

By Mr. Lynch, (rep.) of Me.—To authorize the remission of tares collected from coasting vessels.

By Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt.—Making an appropriation for the deficiency of the expenses of the Ku Klux Committee. By Mr. Buyfingon, (rep.) of Mass.—For a public building at Fall River, Mass, for a post office, custom bouse, &c. By Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass.—Several bills to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. Also to carry into effect the thirteenth article of amendment of the constitution, and to probable the owning of slaves by American citizens in foreign countries. Also for a colossal bronze statue of Admiral Farragut.

By Mr. Krillogg, (rep.) of Conn.—For continuing the improvement of the harbor of New Haven and of the Housatonic River, Conn. Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Williams, (dem.) of N. Y.—To reorganize the fast of the army.

By Mr. Slocum, (dem.) of N. Y.—To authorize the rentag of temporary buildings for the State and Army Departments. ing of temporary buildings for the State and Army Departments.

By Mr. Dukli, (rep.) of N. Y.—For the holding of a United States Court at Syracuse.

By Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y.—For a general amnesty, without exception.

By Mr. Mercus, (rep.) of Pa.—To repeal all laws giving shares to informers under the Internal Revenue law.

By Mr. Wallack, (rep.) of S. C.—To remove disabilities from three persons in South Carolina.

Several outpy bills of a like character rere also introduced. CHEAF AND UNIFORM TRANSPONTATION.

By Mr. KILLINGER, (rep.) of Pa.—To facilitate water communication and promote a cheap and uniform system of railroad transportation in all parts of the United States and Parrifores.

The bill is drawn on the basis of a general national law ratending facilities for building railways to the people of the whole country. It gives to the State course juristiction of eagl questions arising between the associations organized under the bill and clizens. It guards individual interests in use of the people close counterfully or rate charges and through trains between distant points, and prevents of pressive combinations by prohibiting contracts and consoliured and through trains between distant points, and preventey pressive combinations by problitting contracts and consolidations tending to centralization. The metre is taken as the measure of a standard gauge because it will be convenient and economical for cheap railways. It also contemplates a Bureau of National Railroads.

By Mr. Gripvitti, (dem.) of Pa.—Granting bounty lands and contemplates are supported by the convenient of the land wat.

By Nr. Scovieto (rep.) of Pa.—To extend certain privi-leges to the port of Erie, Pa.

SAVETY OF STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.

By Nr. Negley, (rep.) of Pa.—To amend the acts for the better security of passengers by steam vessels.

Also prohibiting the collection of harbor, port or pilotage fees by the authority of any State or municipal government except for wharfage, the attempt to do so a penal offence.

Also in reference to promotions in the navy to grades of commodore and rear admiral, and to the pay of retired offi-cers. commodore and certs, (dem.) of Md.—To regulate pensions in the Navy and Marine Corps.

By Mr. TERRY, (dem.) of Va.—Granting lands for agricultural colleges.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

By Mr. TERRY, (dem.) of Va.—Granting lands for agricultural colleges.

THE HRON-CLAD OATH.

By Mr. HARRIS, (dem.) of Va.—To repeal the act of 1852 imposing the iron-clad oath.

Hy Mr. DARRALI, (rep.) of La.—For the sale of certain public lands in Louisiana.

By Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio.—Proposing an amendment to the constitution, so as to make naturalized citizens eligible for the offices of President or Vice President of the United States.

By Mr. ARRIUR, (dem.) of Ky.—Appropriating \$100,000 for the United States public buildings at Covington, Ky.

By Mr. RICE—Facilitating homesical settlements for persons who served in the lale war, their widows and children.

By Mr. WILTHONEN, (dem.) of Tenn.—To extend the provisions of the war of 1813, to all who served in that war for any period of time, their widows and children.

By Mr. KERE, (dem.) of Ind.—To extend the provisions of the ear of 1813 to all who served in the Indian campaign of 1811 and 1812 under General Harrison.

By Mr. SHANKE, (rep.) of Ind.—For a United States public.

By Mr. CORUEN, (rep.) of Ind.—For a United States public.

By Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind.—For a United States public uliding at Indianapolis. building at Indianapolis.

By Mr. Fariwkil. (rep.) of Ill.—To restore the records of
the United States Court at Chicago.

By Mr. Bubchard, (rep.) of Ill.—To divide illinois into
three indicing districts. three judicial districts.

Also to relieve the auferers by the at Chicago.

By Mr. MCNELLY, (dem. of Ill.—Proposing an amendment to the constitution by which Congress should have no power to raise taxe by imports or excess, but only by direct tax or property, to be assessed, collected and paid by the States at their cetter.

property, to be assessed, collected and paid by the States at their option.

By Mr. Knapp, (rep.) of Ill.—For a ship canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan.

By Mr. Beverther, (rep.) of Ill.—For additional pay to commissioned officers not mustered into service.

Also for the suspension of duties on merchandise entered at Chicago. Territory of Okalahama.

By Mr. COMINGO, (dem.) of Mo.—To organize the Indian
By Mr. COMINGO, (dem.) of Mo.—For United States public
buildings at Kansas City.
By Mr. McComMoks, (dem.) of Mo.—To amend the act of
July 4, 1864, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of
Claims. Claims.

Also designating the point at which the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Kaliroads shall cross the Red River.

By Mr. King, (dem.) of Mo.—Proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colores persons, and authorizing the States to provide for the education of white and colored children in separate schools.

By Mr. Conger, (rep. of Mich.—To equalize bountles to soldiers and saliers of the late war.

Also to extend the time for filing claims for additional bountles. bounties.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, (dem.) of Mich.—To extend the time for completing a military road in Michigan.

By Mr. MyCRANY, (rep.) of lowa—For the irrigation of Bear River Valley, in Utah.

Also to regulate commerce among the several States. settlers in Iowa.

By Mr. Coghlan, (rep.) of Cal.—Proposing an amendment to the constitution in relation to the disposal of the

By Mr. HOUGHTON, (rep.) of Cal.—For the relief of former By Mr. HOUGHTON, (rep.) of Cal.—For the relief of former ettlers on the Military Reservation of San Jose, Cal. Also to incorporate the Great Sat Lake and Colorado Siver Raliroad Company, and making a grant of land therefor.

By Mr. Lowr, (rep.) of Kansas.—For United States public buildings at Topeka, Kansas.

By Mr. HERRYGRD, (dem.) of W. Va.—To remove all political disabilities.

nettiement.

Also for a United States public building in Denver City.

By Mr. Armstrong. (dem.) of Dakota—Confirming the
acts of the Territorial Legislature granting aid to railroads.

By Mr. Hoaf, (rep.) of Mass.—To protect the election franchise.

By Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.—To secure and protect
the freedom of travel and commerce within the United Also granting homesteads to soldiers and sallors of the late WAR.
By Mr. LEONARD MYERS, (rep.) of Pa.—Increasing the compensation of letter carriers to \$1,200 per annum.
By Mr. Slocum, (dem.) of N. Y.—Authorizing the sale of arsenals, &c.

By Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of Wis.—In reference to the For River canal.

By Mr. SLOCUM, (dem.) of N. I.—Anthoning the sector arsenals, &c.

By Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of Wis.—In reference to the Fox River canal.

OVERRAULING THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OVERRAULING THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee, on Expenditures of the Adopted, directing the Committee, on Expenditures of the House—first, whether the expenditures in that the Expenditures of the House—first, whether the expenditures in that all the House—first, whether the expenditures in that all the second that department from the second to the act of the second disbursed in conformity of the time are supported by amfident vouchers, and weather all moneys have been disbursed in conformity of the time to time are supported by amfident vouchers, and weather all moneys have been disbursed in conformity of the time of the more perfect further provisions are recessary for the more perfect application of publishments, and the same part of the more perfect form unjust demands; fourth, whether any abuses exist in the publication of the case of the control of the second of the second of the sufference of the second of the sufference of the second of the sufference of the

iural, mineral, navigating and commercial resources of the country.

Mr. DAWRS—I think that that resolution should go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOOD—If the gentleman objects I move to suspend the rules.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn.—Does the gentleman propose to press such a resolution as that without giving the House an opportunity to either debate it or amend it?

Mr. WOOD—I propose to bring that gentleman (Mr. Maynard) and his political friends to a fair, square, nonest vote on that resolution. I do not propose to print within his or their power to smother it by reference to a committee.

Mr. DAWRS—What does the gentleman call an honest vote?

Mr. WOOD—I want a vote on the resolution; therefore I more to suspend the rules so as to introduce and adopt it.

Mr. MAYARD—Will the gentleman allow the resolution to be debated if we allow it to be introduced?

Mr. WOOD—I am willing and desirous to have it debated provided we can have an honest and liberal debate.

Mr. MAYARD—Then it should go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOOD—I propose to have a fair vote now.

provided we can have an honest and liberal debate.

Mr. MAYNARD—Then it should go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOOD—I propose to have a fair vote now.

Mr. MAYNARD—I make the point of order that the resolution is not pertinent to the legislative proceedings of the House. It is not within our jurisdiction to say what the republican party ought to do.

The SPEAKER—That is a question of propriety to be settled by members, not by the Chait.

The vote was taken, and the motion to suspend the rules was negatived—Yeas 77, nays 158.

PENNELLY AND ALL STREAM ONTHODOXY.

Mr. RANDALL Stated that the first part of the resolution was hereay to Fenneylvania, and that, therefore, he and his democratic occleagues the rest part of the resolution of the was solution.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Fa., obsered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House what number of serions were employed in the service of the Internal Revenue office on the lat day of March, 1888, and on the lat day of December, 1871; and if practicable, what number of said employes were at these dates respectively engaged in each of the designated classes of service; also what number of persons were employed by said office temporarily during the tweive months preceding the said is day of December, 1871; together with the total amount paid in each of said employes, whether as saiary, travelling or contingent expenses, fees, motities or otherwise.

COMMITTER REPORT.

Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on

salary, travelling or contingent expenses, fees, molties or otherwise.

COMMITTER REPORT.

Mr. GARTIELD, (rep.) of Golo, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$489,000 to supply the dedictencies for taking the ointh census. Fassed.

Mr. CANTERLI, idem.) of Onlo, asked leave to offer the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring. That with a view to remore all causes which may tend to disturb our relations or peace with the peoples who inhabit other parts of the continent of North America and with European Powers, and to promote a common fraternity and prosperity, the President be requested to cause negotiations to be opened with Great Britain and Mexico to ascertain on what conditions these governments will consent, respectively, to the annexation of their possessions on the continent to the United States of America.

Mr. Banks—That resolution should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I think there will be no objection to that.

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohlo—I object to its introduction. Committee on Foreign Affairs. I think there will be no objection to that.

Mr. BIRGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio—I object to its introduction.

Mr. CAMPRELL wished to move to suspend the rules, but he had not the floor for that purpose, and so the recolution was not received.

I The House then, at half-past two, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Buffinton in the chair, on the Appropriation

bill.

After an hour's discussion, and without making any special progress in the bill, the committee rose.

INTERNATIONAL COPPRIGHT.

Mr. Cox. (dom.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer the following

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. 1., asked leave to one the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be directed to consider the question of an international copyright, and to report to this House what, in their judgment, would be the best plan, by treaty or law, to secure the property of authors in their works, without injury to other rights and interests, and, if in their coninon Congressional legislation is the best, that they can report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Elller, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. Cox moved to suspend the rules.

Without taking the vote on that motion the House, at haifpast three, adjourned.

KE KLUX TRIALS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11, 1871. The United States Court, when it sentences the prisoners who pleaded guilty, will render a decision as to which section of the Ku Klux law fixes the

On the case of Avery and others charged with murder the defense moved to quash the indictment. it is expected that this case will go to the Supreme Court upon the division of the Circuit Court.